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Kentucky Demographics:

Change in the Black Population of Kentucky : 1960 - 1980

A Special Report of the **Urban Studies Center**
University of Louisville
Population Research Unit

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the year 1900, the Commonwealth of Kentucky had a total population of 2,147,000 of which 285,000 (13.3%) were black. Kentucky's black population was basically rural, with only a small percentage of the total living in the larger towns such as Louisville and Lexington.

Over the past 80 years there have been dramatic changes in the size and distribution of Kentucky's black population, partly as a result of variation over time, and between counties, in the amount of black natural increase (births minus deaths). Two other significant demographic trends, however, were far more important:

The net-outmigration of blacks to other states, and

The increasing urbanization of those who remained.

The movement of blacks from Kentucky and other Southern states to the industrial cities of the Northeast and Midwest had already started when the First World War began. As industry expanded in the North, labor shortages developed and the flow of Southern blacks to those areas increased. This movement of blacks to the North continued, but at a slower pace, throughout the 1920's as economic growth and prosperity followed on the heels of the successful war effort.

The flow almost stopped completely during the Depression years of the 1930's. However, it resumed at record high levels during the 1940's, as Northern industry geared up once again for war, and continued throughout the 1950's. As a result, between 1940 and 1960, Kentucky lost over 28,000 blacks through net migration.

By the end of the 1960's, the long trend of black outmigration finally changed and more blacks began moving into Kentucky than were leaving. Between 1960 and 1970, Kentucky gained over 1,000 blacks through net migration, and over 9,000 more blacks moved into Kentucky than left between 1970 and 1980.

As a result of this history of black migration, there were 26,000 (9.1%) fewer blacks living in Kentucky in 1980 than there had been in the year 1900 (see Table 1 on following page). Kentucky's white population, on the other hand, grew by 1,518,000 (81.5%) during this same 80-year period. Thus, the percentage of Kentucky's total population that was black fell 6.2 points, to 7.1 percent, while the percent of the U.S. population that was black increased 0.1 point to 11.7 percent. Kentucky's share of the total U.S. black population was reduced by 2.2 percentage points to 1.0 percent, while Kentucky's share of the total U.S. white population was reduced by only 1.0 percentage point to 1.8 percent.

More significant for Kentucky, the state's black population became increasingly urban as more and more rural blacks moved out of the state or to Kentucky's larger towns and cities. By 1980, 54.9 percent of Kentucky's black population lived in the ten largest cities, 67.6 percent were living in Kentucky's 17 metropolitan counties, and 71.2 percent were living in incorporated places with total populations of 2,500 or more.

The changes which Kentucky's black population has experienced since the year 1900 have important implications for social and economic policy here in the Commonwealth. They therefore need to be identified, quantified and analyzed. This report is a first step towards that goal. Its purpose is to describe the changes in the size and distribution of Kentucky's black population which occurred during the 20-year period 1960 to 1980. In the coming months, additional "Kentucky Demographics" reports will focus on other aspects of Kentucky's black population.

Table 1: The Population of Kentucky and the United States by Race: 1900* and 1980

Year	Kentucky White Population	Kentucky Black Population	United States White Population	United States Black Population
1900	1,862,000	285,000	66,809,000	8,834,000
1980	3,380,000	259,000	188,341,000	26,488,000

Year	Percent of Total Population: Kentucky White	Kentucky Black	United States White	United States Black
1900	86.7%	13.3%	87.9%	11.6%
1980	92.3	7.1	83.2	11.7

Type of Change	Population Change 1900-1980: Kentucky White	Kentucky Black	United States White	United States Black
Numeric	1,518,000	-26,000	121,532,000	17,654,000
Percent	81.5%	-9.1%	181.9%	200.0%

*Conterminous U.S.

II. THE BLACK POPULATION OF KENTUCKY

The black population of Kentucky as of April 1, 1980 was 259,490, an increase of 42,795 (19.7%) since 1960 (see Table 2 on the following page). However, the percent of Kentucky's total population which was black did not increase. Rather, it remained at 7.1 percent. This was due to the fact that during this 20-year period, the white population of Kentucky grew by 19.8 percent, an amount almost identical to that of the black population.

The rate of growth of the black population in Kentucky was not constant throughout the period. Between 1960 and 1970, the black population grew by only 6.5 percent while the rate of growth was almost double that during the 1970's (12.4%). In a similar manner, the white population of Kentucky grew only 5.7 percent during the 1960's, but 13.3 percent during the 1970's.

This doubling of growth rates for both blacks and whites was not due to increases in fertility during the 1970's, but rather to a substantial change in Kentucky's migration flows since the 1960's. Kentucky lost 153,000 people through net-migration between 1960 and 1970, but gained more than 60,000 net migrants during the 1970's. Kentucky is thus experiencing some of the same demographic changes as other 'sunbelt' states.

Comparing the trends in Kentucky's black population with those of the black population of the U.S., several striking differences are evident.

First, in 1980, blacks made up 11.7 percent of the national population but only 7.1 percent of Kentucky's population.

Second, the percent of the national population which is black increased 1.2 percentage points between 1960 and 1980, whereas in Kentucky the percent black did not increase at all.

Third, the national black population grew at twice the rate of Kentucky's during the 20-year period (40.4% versus 19.7%).

Finally, the national black population grew at a similar rate during both decades, with growth during the 1960's being only slightly more rapid than during the 1970's. Kentucky's black population, on the other hand, grew much more rapidly during the 1970's than during the 1960's.

These differences between the state and national trends are the result of Kentucky's history of black migration. Whether or not the trends will be more similar in the future depends on the extent to which Kentucky retains its black citizens and attracts new ones.

Table 2: The Black Population of Kentucky and the United States, 1960 - 1980

	Kentucky		United States	
Year	Black Population	Percent Of Total Population	Black Population	Percent Of Total Population
1960	216,695	7.1%	18,872,000	10.5%
1970	230,763	7.2	22,581,000	11.1
1980	259,490	7.1	26,488,000	11.7

	Black Population Change		Black Population Change	
Period	Numeric	Percent	Numeric	Percent
1960-70	14,068	6.5%	3,709,000	19.7%
1970-80	28,727	12.4	3,907,000	17.3
1960-80	42,795	19.7	7,616,000	40.4

III. THE BLACK POPULATIONS OF KENTUCKY'S AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS (ADD's)

Black Population Distribution

The black populations in each of Kentucky's 15 area development districts (as defined in 1980) for the years 1960, 1970 and 1980 are presented in Table 3 on the following page. Of the various conclusions which can be drawn from a careful review of those numbers, three deserve special note:

- The majority of the ADD's have relatively small black populations.
- Kentucky's black population is not distributed evenly across the ADD's. And
- It is becoming less evenly distributed with the passage of time.

The uneven distribution of Kentucky's black population across the 15 planning regions is graphically presented in Figure 1 on page 7. The Kentucky portion of the KIPDA region has by far the largest black population of all the ADD's. In 1960 it contained 38.6 percent of the entire black population of Kentucky. By 1980 it contained 44.3 percent.

Bluegrass ADD has the second largest black population. In 1960 it contained 18.7 percent of the entire black population of Kentucky and by 1980 contained 18.2 percent of the state total.

In 1960, therefore, these two regions contained 57.3 percent of Kentucky's black population and by 1980 they contained 62.5 percent of the state total. On the other hand, Big Sandy, Buffalo Trace, FIVCO, Gateway and Kentucky River ADD's each contained less than one percent of Kentucky's black population in both 1960 and 1980.

Percent of Population Black

The percent of the total population that was black in each of the ADD's for the years 1960, 1970 and 1980 is presented in Table 4 on page 8. The first thing to note is that in 1980, blacks constituted only a small percentage of the total population in each of the ADD's. Seven of the 15 had populations which were less than five percent black.

The percent of population black in each of the ADD's is graphically presented in Figure 2 on page 9. The population in the Kentucky portion of the KIPDA region was the greatest percentage black in 1980 (14.3%), followed by the populations in the Pennyrile ADD (12.6%) and the Bluegrass ADD (8.6%). The planning region with the smallest percentage of population black was Big Sandy.

Over the 20-year period between 1960 and 1980, the percent of the population that was black decreased in all but three of the ADD's: KIPDA, Lincoln Trail and Pennyrile. The largest decline in percentage black was experienced by the Bluegrass ADD. The largest increase in percentage black was experienced by the Kentucky portion of the KIPDA region.

Black Population Change (Numeric)

The changes in the size of the black population of each ADD during the periods 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80 are presented in Table 5 on page 10. Two patterns deserve mention.

First, with only three exceptions, the ADD's which lost black population during the 1960's also lost black population during the 1970's. Likewise, the ADD's which gained black population during the 1960's also gained black population during the 1980's.

The ADD's which lost black population during both decades tended to be the more rural ones. The ADD's which gained black population during both decades tended to be those which contained one of Kentucky's major cities. The three ADD'S which experienced inconsistent trends during the two decades, namely Big Sandy, FIVCO and Pennyrile, all lost black population during the 1960's and gained black population during the 1970's.

Second, during both decades, more ADD's lost black population than gained. During the 1960's eleven of the fifteen regions experienced black population losses. During the 1970's, eight of

Table 3: The Black Population of Kentucky's Area Development Districts, 1960-80

Area Development District	Year 1960	1970	1980
Barren River	13,064	13,040	13,810
Big Sandy	895	573	544
Bluegrass	40,488	41,380	47,031
Buffalo Trace	2,294	1,979	1,656
Cumberland Valley	6,577	4,444	3,971
FIVCO	1,870	985	1,260
Gateway	1,827	1,751	1,693
Green River	9,504	10,497	10,908
KIPDA (Kentucky Portion)	83,486	100,519	114,785
Kentucky River	2,055	1,306	1,160
Lake Cumberland	4,012	3,794	3,686
Lincoln Trail	11,021	12,987	16,878
Northern Kentucky	5,667	5,356	5,354
Pennyrile	22,214	20,961	25,763
Purchase	11,721	11,191	10,991
STATE TOTAL	216,695	230,763	259,490

Figure 1: The Black Population Of Kentucky's Area Development Districts, 1980

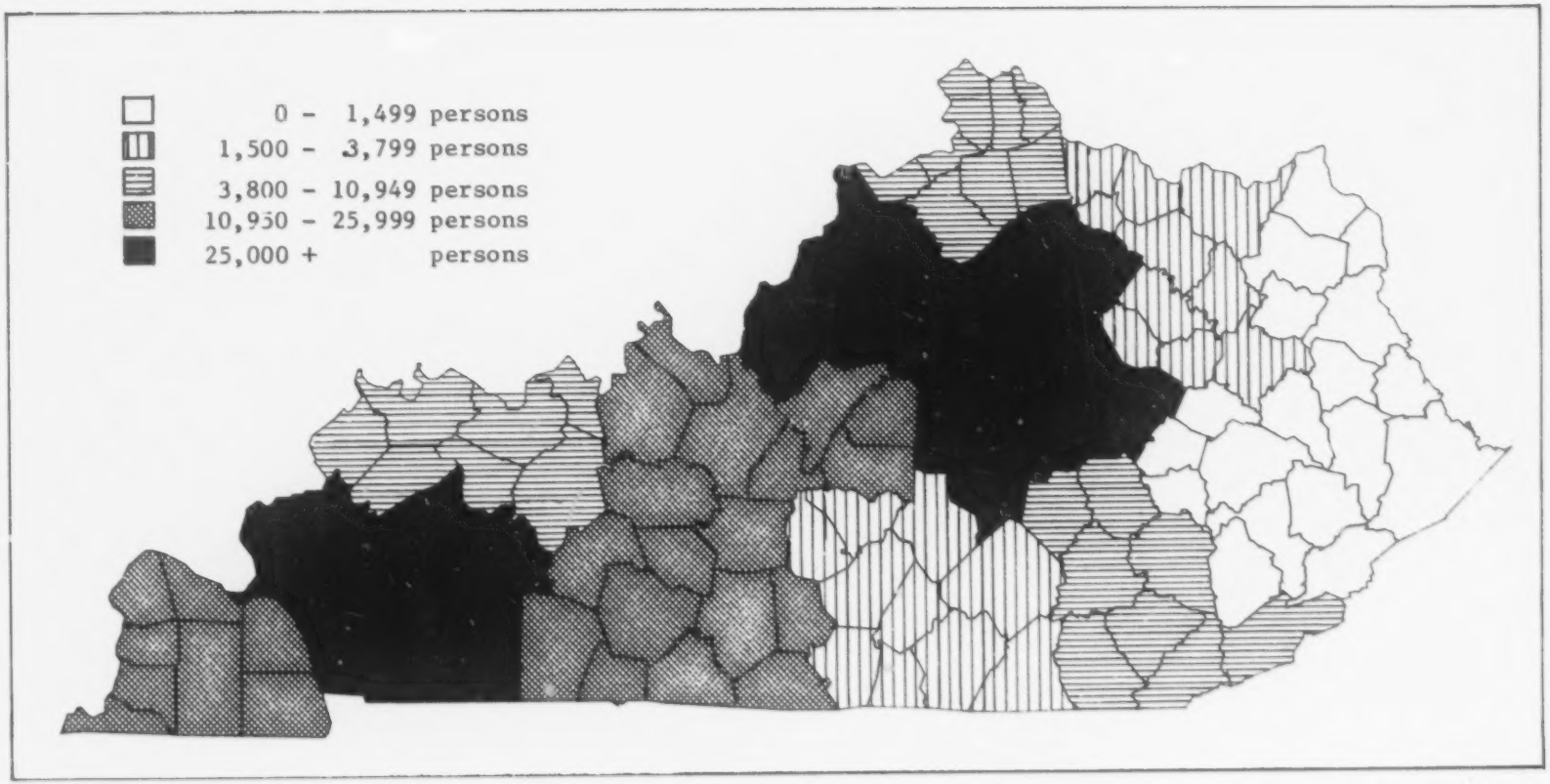

Table 4: Percent of Population Black in Kentucky's Area Development Districts: 1960, 1970, and 1980

Area Development District	1960	1970	1980
Barren River	7.7%	7.0%	6.4%
Big Sandy	0.6	0.4	0.3
Bluegrass	10.5	9.0	8.6
Buffalo Trace	4.4	3.9	3.0
Cumberland Valley	3.2	2.4	1.7
FIVCO	1.5	0.8	0.9
Gateway	3.6	3.1	2.6
Green River	5.7	5.8	5.5
KIPDA (Kentucky Portion)	12.3	12.9	14.3
Kentucky River	1.6	1.2	0.9
Lake Cumberland	2.7	2.7	2.2
Lincoln Trail	6.2	6.8	7.8
Northern Kentucky	2.1	1.8	1.7
Pennyrile	12.5	11.9	12.6
Purchase	7.5	6.7	6.1
STATE	7.1	7.2	7.1

Figure 2: The Percent of Population Black in Kentucky's Area Development Districts, 1980

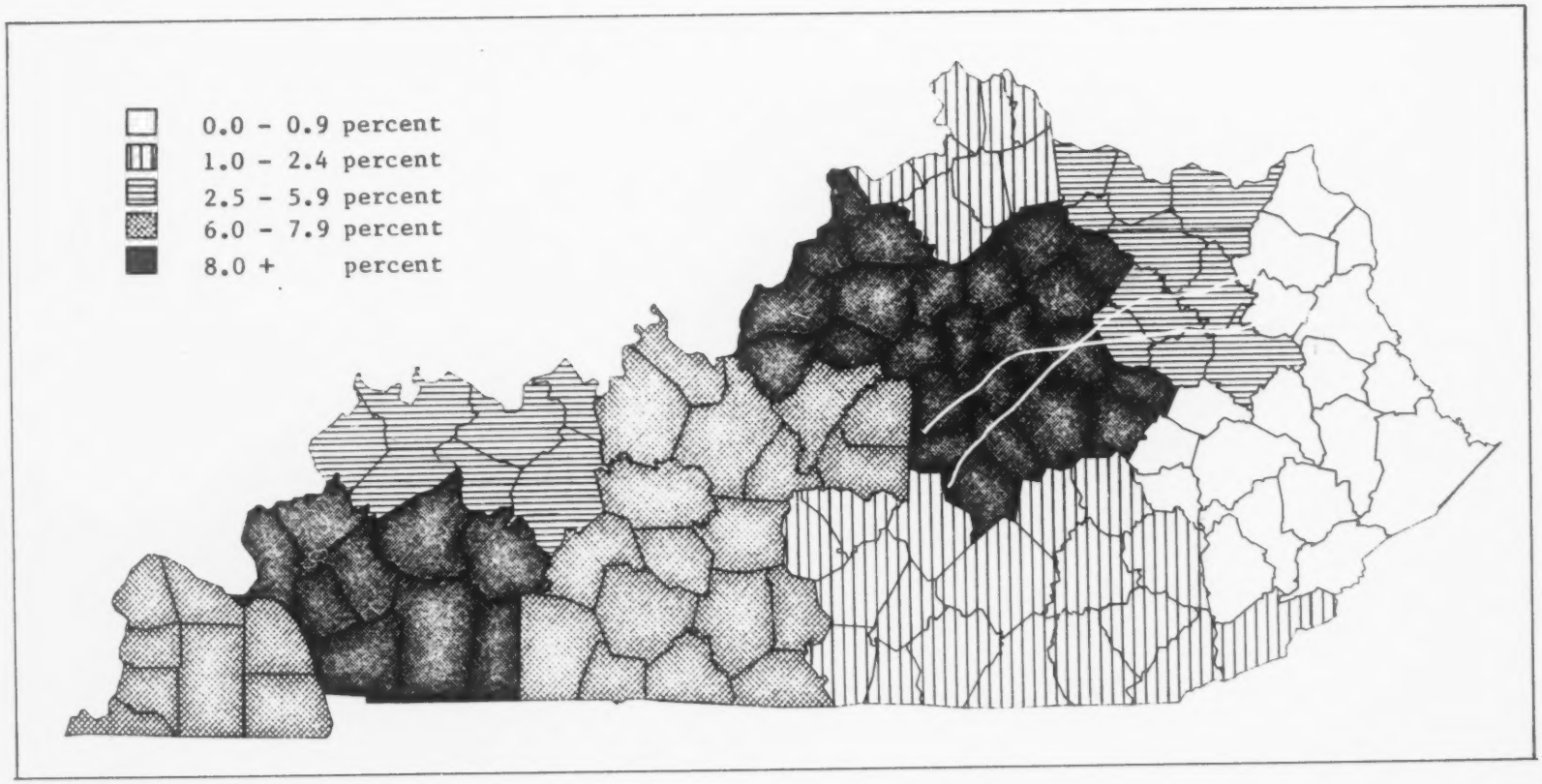

Table 5: Black Population Change in Kentucky's Area Development Districts: 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80

Area Development District	Black Population Change		
	1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
Barren River	-24	770	746
Big Sandy	-322	-29	-351
Bluegrass	892	5,651	6,543
Buffalo Trace	-315	-323	-638
Cumberland Valley	-2,133	-473	-2,606
FIVCO	-885	275	-610
Gateway	-76	-58	-134
Green River	993	411	1,404
KIPDA (Kentucky Portion)	17,033	14,266	31,299
Kentucky River	-749	-146	-895
Lake Cumberland	-218	-108	-326
Lincoln Trail	1,966	3,891	5,857
Northern Kentucky	-311	-2	-313
Pennyrile	-1,253	4,802	3,549
Purchase	-530	-200	-730
STATE TOTAL	14,068	28,727	42,795

the 15 regions continued to lose black population. As a result, nine of the 15 ADD's had fewer black residents in 1980 than in 1960. The black population of Kentucky thus became more concentrated into a small number of the planning regions, especially Bluegrass and KIPDA.

Of the 15 planning regions, the Kentucky portion of the KIPDA region experienced the largest increases in black population during the 1960's, the 1970's and for the 20-year period as a whole.

The Lincoln Trail region experienced the second largest increase in black population during the 1960's and the Green River region experienced the third largest increase. During the 1970's, the Bluegrass region experienced the second largest increase in black population and the Pennyrile region the third largest.

Taken together, the black population of the Bluegrass, KIPDA and Lincoln Trail regions increased 19,891 during the 1960's, 23,808 during the 1970's, and 43,699 over the 20-year period as a whole. The total black population in the other 12 regions, however, declined by 5,823 during the 1960's and increased by only 4,919 during the 1970's.

The Cumberland Valley region lost the greatest number of blacks during the 1960's as well as during the 1970's. The Pennyrile region experienced the second largest loss of black population during the 1960's while during the 1970's this distinction belonged to the Bufalo Trace region.

Black Population Change (Percent)

The percent change in the size of the black population in each ADD during the periods 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80 are presented in Table 6 on the following page. As noted previously, all four regions which experienced increases in black population during the 1960's also experienced increases during the 1970's. In a similar manner, eight of the eleven regions which lost black population during the 1960's also lost black population during the 1970's.

The largest percent increase in black population during the 1960's occurred in the Kentucky portion of the KIPDA region and the second largest occurred in the Lincoln Trail region. During the 1970's, however, the largest percent increase in black population occurred in the Lincoln Trail region, while the FIVCO region experienced the second largest increase. For the 20-year period as a whole, the Lincoln Trail region experienced the largest percent increase in black population and the Kentucky portion of the KIPDA region experienced the second largest.

The greatest percent decrease in black population during the 1960's occurred in the FIVCO region. During the 1970's, however, the largest percentage loss of black population occurred in the Buffalo Trace region. For the 20-year period as a whole, the largest percent decrease in black population occurred in the Kentucky River region.

Table 6: Percent Change in Black Population in Kentucky's Area Development Districts: 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80

Area Development District	Percent Change in Black Population 1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
Barren River	-0.2%	5.9%	5.7%
Big Sandy	-36.0	-5.1	-39.2
Bluegrass	2.2	13.7	16.2
Buffalo Trace	-13.7	-16.3	-27.8
Cumberland Valley	-32.4	-10.6	-39.6
FIVCO	-47.3	27.9	-32.6
Gateway	-4.2	-3.3	-7.3
Green River	10.4	3.9	14.8
KIPDA (Kentucky Portion)	20.4	14.2	37.5
Kentucky River	-36.4	-11.2	-43.6
Lake Cumberland	-5.4	-2.8	-8.1
Lincoln Trail	17.8	30.0	53.1
Northern Kentucky	-5.5	-0.04	-5.5
Pennyrile	-5.6	22.9	16.0
Purchase	-4.5	-1.8	-6.2
STATE TOTAL	6.5	12.4	19.7

IV. THE BLACK POPULATION OF KENTUCKY'S METROPOLITAN AREAS

Black Population Distribution

As of April 1, 1980, seventeen of Kentucky's 120 counties were classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as being 'metropolitan', meaning that they constituted all or part of an official Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Those seventeen counties and the SMSA's to which they belong are listed in Table 7 on the following page. Their location in Kentucky relative to the other counties is shown in Figure 3 on page 15.

In 1960, those 17 counties contained a population of 1,323,989, which equalled 43.6 percent of the Commonwealth's total. They contained 42.2 percent of the state's white population and 62.1 percent of the state's black population.

Between 1960 and 1980, the total population of those 17 counties increased 304,918 (23.0%), the white population increased 21.1 percent, and the black population increased 30.5 percent. During the same period of time, in the other 103 Kentucky counties, the total population increased 318,359 (18.6%), the white population increased 18.9 percent and the black population increased only 2.1 percent.

As a result, by 1980, the percent of all Kentuckians living in metropolitan counties had increased slightly to 44.5 percent, the percent of Kentucky's whites living in metropolitan counties had risen to 42.6 percent, and the percent of Kentucky's blacks living in metropolitan counties had risen to 67.6 percent.

Thus, the distributions of blacks and whites across Kentucky are strikingly different. While the percent of whites living in metropolitan areas is slowly increasing, almost 58 percent of Kentucky's whites continue to live in nonmetropolitan counties. On the other hand, less than a third of Kentucky's blacks currently live in nonmetroplitan areas, and that percentage is declining rather rapidly.

The 1960, 1970 and 1980 black populations of Kentucky's seven metropolitan areas (as defined in 1980) are presented in Table 8 on page 16. One should note that the size of the black population varies greatly from metropolitan area to metropolitan area. The Louisville metropolitan area has by far the largest black population, accounting for 42.9 percent of Kentucky's blacks in 1980, and 63.5 percent of all blacks living in Kentucky's metropolitan areas.

The Lexington-Fayette SMSA contained the second largest black metropolitan population in 1980, but it accounted for only 13.4 percent of the state total and 19.8 percent of all blacks in metropolitan areas. The Kentucky portions of the Cincinnati, Evansville, Huntington-Ashland and Owensboro SMSA's each contained fewer than 5,000 blacks, and collectively accounted for only 4.8 percent of the state total, and 7.1 percent of all blacks living in metropolitan areas in 1980.

Percent of Population Black

The percent of population that was black in Kentucky's metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1960, 1970 and 1980 is shown in Table 9 on page 17. A review of those numbers produces three findings.

First, the racial composition varies significantly from metropolitan area to metropolitan area. In 1980, the percent of population black ranged from a high of 25.6 percent in the Kentucky portion of the Clarksville-Hopkinsville SMSA (Christian County) to a low of 1.3 percent in the Kentucky portion of the Huntington-Ashland SMSA. Three of the seven metropolitan areas were less than five percent black, and only one was over 15 percent black.

Second, in five of the seven metropolitan areas, the percent of population black declined during the 20-year period 1960-80, with the largest decrease occurring in the Lexington-Fayette SMSA. The only two metropolitan areas that experienced increases in percent black were the Kentucky portions of the Clarksville-Hopkinsville SMSA and the Louisville SMSA.

Third, the percent of population black is much higher in the metropolitan than in the nonmetropolitan counties, and the differential is increasing. In 1960, the population in Kentucky's 17 metropolitan counties was 10.2 percent black whereas the population in the rest of the state was only 4.8 percent black. Between 1960 and 1980, the percentage of the metropolitan population that was black increased to 10.8 percent while the percentage of Kentucky's nonmetropolitan population that was black decreased to 4.1 percent.

Table 7: Kentucky Metropolitan Counties and Their Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) As Of April 1, 1980

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Kentucky Counties
Cincinnati, OH - KY - IN	Boone Campbell Kenton
Clarksville - Hopkinsville, KY - TN	Christian
Evansville, IN - KY	Henderson
Huntington - Ashland, W. V. - KY - OH	Boyd Greenup
Lexington - Fayette, KY	Bourbon Clark Fayette Jessamine Scott Woodford
Louisville, KY - IN	Bullitt Jefferson Oldham
Owensboro, KY	Daviess

FIGURE 3 : METROPOLITAN COUNTIES IN KENTUCKY, 1980

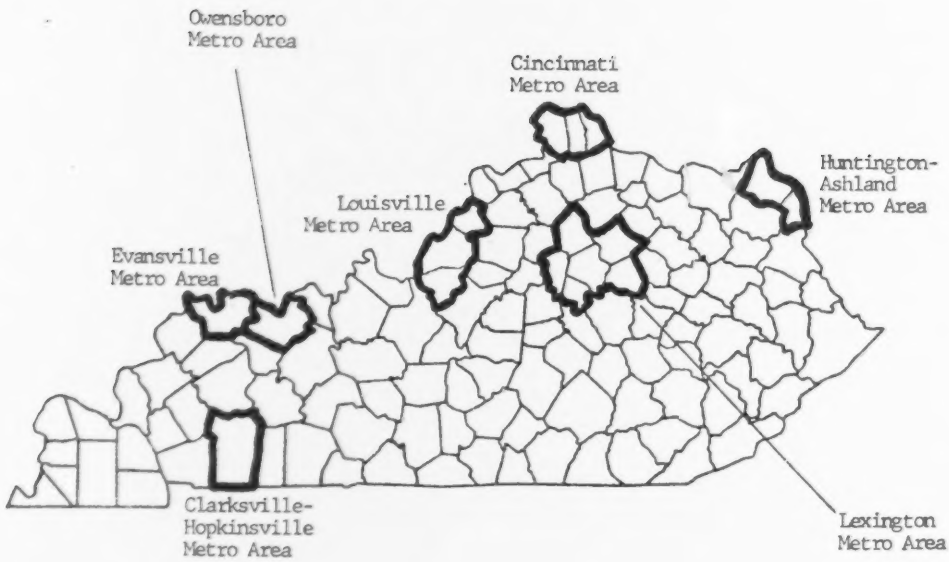

Table 8: The Black Population in Kentucky's Metropolitan And Nonmetropolitan Areas: *1960, 1970, and 1980

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Black Population 1960	1970	1980
Cincinnati (Kentucky Portion)	4,833	4,656	4,803
Clarksville - Hopkinsville (Kentucky Portion)	12,462	12,294	17,112
Evansville (Kentucky Portion)	3,392	3,003	2,973
Huntington - Ashland (Kentucky Portion)	1,818	940	1,222
Lexington - Fayette	29,186	29,930	34,810
Louisville (Kentucky Portion)	79,785	97,067	111,346
Owensboro	3,107	3,295	3,390
Metropolitan Total	134,583	151,185	175,656
Nonmetropolitan Total	82,112	79,578	83,834
STATE TOTAL	216,695	230,763	259,490

*Boundaries as defined in April 1980.

Table 9: The Percent of Population Black in Kentucky's Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: *1960, 1970, and 1980

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Percent Black 1960	1970	1980
Cincinnati (Kentucky Portion)	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%
Clarksville - Hopkinsville (Kentucky Portion)	21.9	21.9	25.6
Evansville (Kentucky Portion)	10.1	8.3	7.3
Hunting - Ashland (Kentucky Portion)	2.2	1.1	1.3
Lexington-Fayette	13.8	11.2	10.9
Louisville (Kentucky Portion)	12.5	13.2	14.7
Owensboro	4.4	4.1	3.9
Metropolitan Total	10.2	10.0	10.8
Nonmetropolitan Total	4.8	4.7	4.1
STATE TOTAL	7.1	7.2	7.1

*Boundaries as defined in April 1980

Table 10: Black Population Change in Kentucky's Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: *1960-70, 1970-80, and 1960-80

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Black Population Change 1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
Cincinnati (Kentucky Portion)	-177	147	-30
Clarksville - Hopkinsville (Kentucky Portion)	-168	4,818	4,650
Evansville (Kentucky Portion)	-389	-30	-419
Huntington - Ashland (Kentucky Portion)	-878	282	-596
Lexington - Fayette	744	4,880	5,624
Louisville (Kentucky Portion)	17,282	14,279	31,561
Owensboro	188	95	283
Metropolitan Total	16,602	24,471	41,073
Nonmetropolitan Total	-2,534	4,256	1,722
STATE TOTAL	14,068	28,727	42,795

*Boundaries as defined in April 1980.

Black Population Change (Numeric)

The changes in Kentucky's metropolitan and nonmetropolitan black populations which occurred during the periods 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80 are presented in Table 10 (see opposite page). The first thing to note is that four of the seven metropolitan areas lost black population during the 1960's, but only one (the Kentucky portion of the Evansville SMSA) did so during the 1970's. For the 20-year period as a whole, three of the seven metropolitan areas experienced decreases in their black populations.

Second, while Kentucky's metropolitan and nonmetropolitan black populations both grew over the 20-year period, the increase in the metropolitan black population was almost 24 times greater than the increase in the nonmetropolitan black population.

Third, both the metropolitan and the nonmetropolitan black populations experienced significantly more growth during the 1970's than during the 1960's. The metropolitan black population increase during the 1970's was 47 percent larger than during the 1960's. The nonmetropolitan black population actually declined during the 1960's, but increased during the 1970's. Of the seven metropolitan areas, only the Kentucky portion of the Louisville SMSA and the Owensboro SMSA experienced greater black population growth in the 1960's than in the 1970's.

The Kentucky portion of the Louisville SMSA and the Lexington-Fayette SMSA experienced the largest and second largest increases respectively in black population during both decades, and hence for the period as a whole. The Kentucky portion of the Evansville SMSA (Henderson County) was the only Kentucky metropolitan area to lose black population during both decades, but the Kentucky portion of the Huntington-Ashland SMSA experienced the greatest loss of black population for the 20-year period as a whole.

Black Population Change (Percent)

The percent changes in Kentucky's metropolitan and nonmetropolitan black populations during the periods 1960-70, 1970-80, and 1960-80 are presented in Table 11 on the following page. These numbers reveal patterns similar to those just discussed.

First, the metropolitan black population grew much more rapidly during the period 1960-80 than did the nonmetropolitan black population. Second, both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan black populations grew much more rapidly during the 1970's than during the 1960's.

The 1960-80 percent change in black population ranged from an increase of 39.6 percent in the Kentucky portion of the Louisville SMSA to a decrease of 32.8 percent in the Kentucky portion of the Huntington-Ashland SMSA. As a result, the distribution of Kentucky's black population has changed significantly over the past 20 years. In particular, it is becoming more and more concentrated into three metropolitan areas, namely the Kentucky portions of the Cincinnati and Louisville SMSA's and the Lexington-Fayette SMSA.

Between 1960 and 1980, the percent of Kentucky's total black population living in those three metropolitan areas increased from 56.1 percent to 62.9 percent. In comparison, only 34.9 percent of Kentucky's whites were living in those three metropolitan areas as of 1980, just slightly more than the percentage doing so 20 years earlier.

Even more striking is the fact that in 1960, 90.3 percent of the entire black metropolitan population of Kentucky lived in those three metropolitan areas and by 1980 that percentage had increased to 93.0 percent.

Table 11: Percent Change in Black Population in Kentucky's Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: *1960-70, 1970-80, and 1960-80

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Percent Change in Black Population 1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
Cincinnati (Kentucky Portion)	-3.7%	3.2%	-0.6%
Clarksville - Hopkinsville (Kentucky Portion)	-1.3	39.2	37.3
Evansville (Kentucky Portion)	-11.5	-1.0	-12.4
Huntington - Ashland (Kentucky Portion)	-48.3	30.0	-32.8
Lexington - Fayette	2.5	16.3	19.3
Louisville (Kentucky Portion)	21.7	14.7	39.6
Owensboro	6.0	2.9	9.1
Metropolitan Total	12.3	16.2	30.5
Nonmetropolitan Total	-3.1	5.3	2.1
STATE TOTAL	6.5	12.4	19.7

*Boundaries as defined in April 1980.

V. THE BLACK POPULATION OF KENTUCKY'S COUNTIES

Black Population Distribution

The 1960, 1970 and 1980 black populations of Kentucky's 120 counties are presented in the first three columns of Appendix A on pages 44-47. A review of those numbers shows quite clearly that the vast majority of Kentucky's counties contain relatively small numbers of blacks. As can be seen in Table 12 on the following page, there were five counties in 1960, three in 1970 and two in 1980 which, according to the census, had no black population at all. In 1980, 25.8 percent of the counties had fewer than 100 black residents, 43.3 percent of the counties had fewer than 300, and over half had fewer than 600. Only 20.8 percent of the counties had more than 1,000 black residents, and only 2.5 percent had more than 5,000.

The distribution of Kentucky's black population by county in 1980 is graphically shown in Figure 4 on page 23. As noted previously, the majority of the black population is concentrated in and near the metropolitan areas. Of the 16 counties containing 2,000 or more black residents in 1980, six were metropolitan counties and five were directly adjacent to metropolitan areas. Furthermore, while neither Warren nor McCracken County was officially classified as metropolitan or was directly adjacent to a metropolitan area, they did contain Kentucky's fifth and sixth largest incorporated cities, namely Bowling Green and Paducah.

A second pattern worth noting is the concentration of Kentucky's black population in the north-central and western parts of the state, and the relative sparseness of black population in the Appalachian region.

The distribution of Kentucky counties by size of black population has remained relatively constant over the past 20 years, with some increase in the number of counties with black populations of 100-299. In 1960, there were 14 such counties. By 1980 there were 21. On the other hand, the number of counties with black populations of 1500-4999 decreased 24 percent during this period, falling from 25 counties in 1960 to 19 counties in 1980.

The Kentucky counties with the 10 largest and 10 smallest black populations in 1960, 1970 and 1980 are listed in Table 13, along with their black populations (see page 24). Jefferson County, as noted before, has consistently had the largest black population of all the counties, Fayette County has consistently had the second largest, and Christian County the third largest.

In 1960, the counties with the five largest black populations contained over half (56.2%) of all Kentucky's blacks, and the counties with the 10 largest black populations contained 65.0 percent. By 1980, the counties with the five largest black populations contained 65.5 percent of all Kentucky's blacks and the counties with the ten largest black populations contained 73.1 percent. The data thus indicate that Kentucky's black population is highly concentrated into a small number of counties, and is becoming more so with the passage of time.

When the 1960-80 black population trends are examined in the counties containing:

a. the 10 largest black populations as of 1980,

b. the 10 largest total county populations in 1980, and

c. the 10 largest incorporated cities as of 1980,

the same conclusion is reached (see Table 14 on page 25).

Percent of Population Black

The percent of population black in each of Kentucky's counties in the years 1960, 1970 and 1980 are presented in Appendix B on pages 48-52. The first thing one notices when looking over those numbers is that the vast majority of Kentucky's counties have populations which are almost all white.

As is shown in Table 15 on page 26, in 1980 31.7 percent of the counties had populations which were less than one percent black, 47.5 percent of the counties were less than two percent black, and 75.0 percent were less than 5 percent black. Only 3.3 percent of the counties had populations which were 15.0 percent or more black.

Table 12: Distribution Of Kentucky Counties By Size Of Black Population: 1960, 1970 and 1980

Black Population Size	1960 Number of Counties	1960 Cumulative Distribution	1970 Number of Counties	1970 Cumulative Distribution	1980 Number of Counties	1980 Cumulative Distribution
0	5		3		2	
1 - 24	12	17	16	19	16	18
25 - 99	16	33	13	32	13	31
100 - 199	10	43	10	42	12	43
200 - 299	4	47	10	52	9	52
300 - 399	10	57	5	57	12	64
400 - 599	8	65	12	69	6	70
600 - 799	6	71	5	74	5	75
800 - 999	9	80	7	81	6	81
1000 - 1499	11	91	11	92	14	95
1500 - 1999	11	102	10	102	9	104
2000 - 2999	7	109	9	111	4	108
3000 - 3999	4	113	3	114	6	114
4000 - 4999	3	116	1	115	0	114
5000 - 9999	1	117	2	117	3	117
10,000+	3	120	3	120	3	120

Figure 4: The Black Populations of Kentucky's Counties, 1980

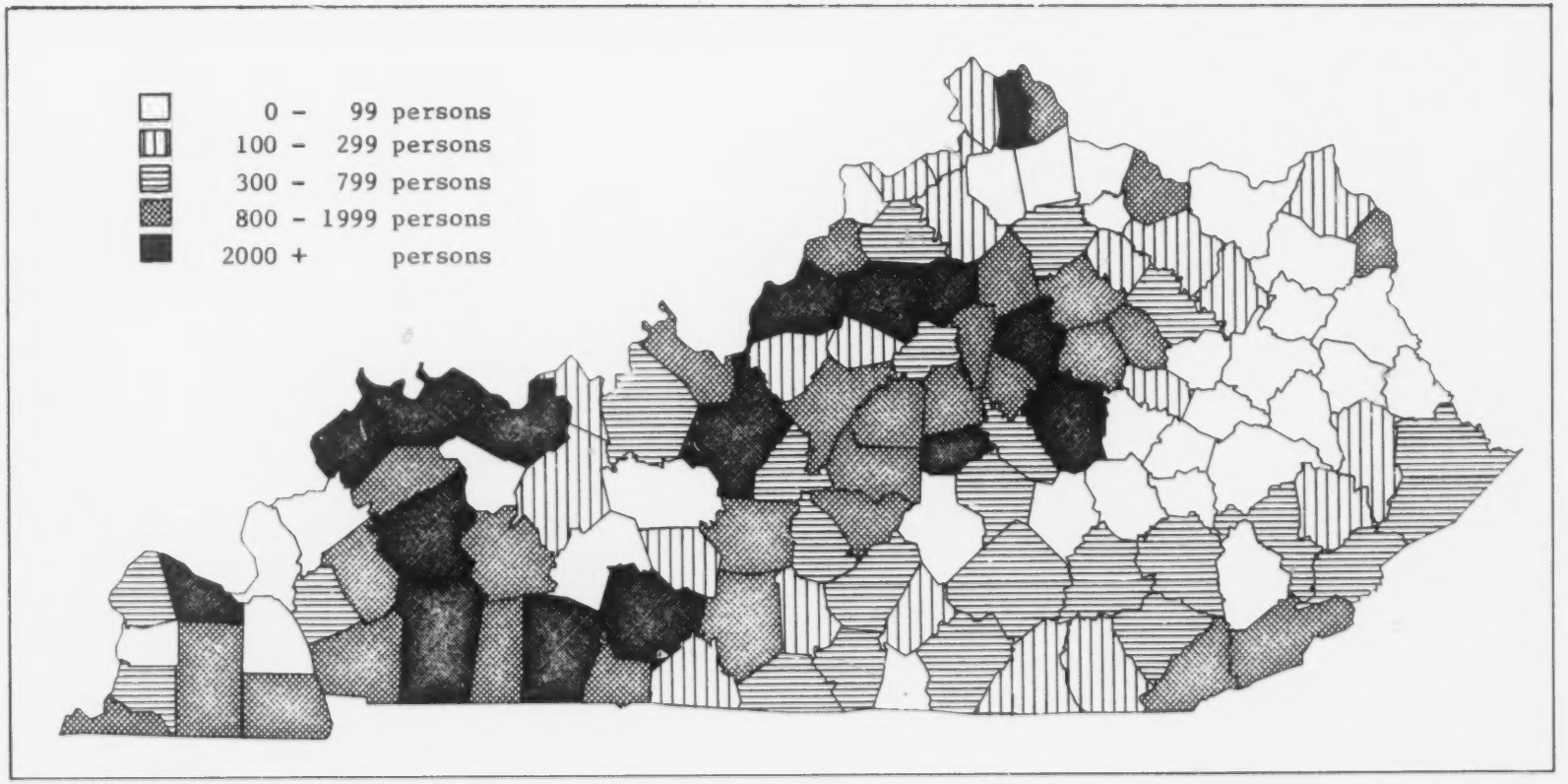

Table 13: Kentucky Counties With The 10 Largest and Smallest Black Populations: 1960, 1970 and 1980

Ten Largest Black Populations

1960		1970		1980	
County	Black Population	County	Black Population	County	Black Population
Jefferson	78,350	Jefferson	95,558	Jefferson	109,698
Fayette	20,037	Fayette	21,467	Fayette	27,121
Christian	12,462	Christian	12,294	Christian	17,112
McCracken	6,207	Hardin	6,260	Hardin	9,899
Hardin	4,597	McCracken	5,960	McCracken	6,083
Warren	4,420	Warren	4,866	Warren	5,913
Harlan	4,055	Kenton	3,699	Kenton	3,767
Kenton	3,861	Daviess	3,295	Daviess	3,390
Henderson	3,392	Henderson	3,003	Franklin	3,371
Hopkins	3,381	Hopkins	2,961	Union	3,290

Ten Smallest Black Populations

1960		1970		1980	
County	Black Population	County	Black Population	County	Black Population
Elliott	0	Leslie	0	Elliott	0
Jackson	0	Magoffin	0	Jackson	0
Leslie	0	Wolfe	0	Magoffin	1
McCreary	0	Martin	1	Martin	1
Wolfe	0	Trimble	1	Trimble	2
Johnson	1	Elliott	2	Wolfe	2
Magoffin	1	Rockcastle	3	Rockcastle	3
Martin	2	Morgan	5	Owsley	5
Rockcastle	2	Jackson	6	Robertson	5
Trimble	3	Johnson	7	Leslie	6

Table 14: Percent of Kentucky's Total Black Population Residing in Three Groups of Kentucky Counties: 1960, 1970, and 1980

County Groups	1960	1970	1980
The Kentucky Counties Containing:			
a) the 10 largest Black populations in 1980[1]	63.1%	68.9%	73.1%
b) the 10 largest total populations in 1980[2]	62.0	66.9	70.9
c) the 10 largest incorporated cities in 1980[3]	62.7	66.6	69.6

[1]Jefferson, Fayette, Christian, McCracken, Warren, Kenton, Daviess, Hardin, Franklin, Union

[2]Jefferson, Fayette, Christian, McCracken, Warren, Kenton, Daviess, Hardin, Campbell, Pike

[3]Jefferson, Fayette, Christian, McCracken, Warren, Kenton, Daviess, Franklin, Boyd, Henderson

Table 15: Distribution Of Kentucky Counties By Percent Of Population Black: 1960, 1970 and 1980

Percent Black	1960 Number of Counties	1960 Cumulative Distribution	1970 Number of Counties	1970 Cumulative Distribution	1980 Number of Counties	1980 Cumulative Distribution
<0.1	9		7		10	
0.1 - 0.9	27	36	33	40	28	38
1.0 - 1.9	12	48	11	51	19	57
2.0 - 2.9	8	56	9	60	9	66
3.0 - 3.9	7	63	6	66	8	74
4.0 - 4.9	9	72	10	76	7	81
5.0 - 5.9	7	79	4	80	9	90
6.0 - 6.9	4	83	6	86	6	96
7.0 - 7.9	6	89	10	96	6	102
8.0 - 8.9	4	93	5	101	2	104
9.0 - 9.9	9	102	3	104	3	107
10.0 - 14.9	13	115	12	116	9	116
15.0+	5	120	4	120	4	120

The distribution of counties by percent black in 1980 is graphically presented in Figure 5 on the following page. As in Figure 3, we find that the counties with the greatest concentrations of black population tend to be metropolitan counties, or adjacent to metropolitan counties. Nine of the 13 counties with populations 10 percent or more black in 1980 fell into this category. There is also an almost total absence of counties with populations six percent or more black in the Appalachian region.

The distribution of Kentucky counties by percent of population black changed substantially between 1960 and 1980. Over the 20-year period, the percent of population black increased in only 13 of Kentucky's 120 counties, remained unchanged in 10 counties, and decreased in the remaining 97.

The counties in which the percent black increased by three or more percentage points over the 20-year period were Union, Hardin, Christian, and Jefferson. The counties in which the percent black decreased by four or more percentage points were Woodford, Jessamine, Scott, Todd, Trigg, Montgomery, Bourbon, Lyon and Oldham.

The number of counties with populations eight percent or more black declined from 31 in 1960 to 18 in 1980, while the number of counties with populations one percent to 3.9 percent black increased from 27 to 36. The number of counties with populations less than one percent black increased slightly from 36 to 38. Consequently, the trend over the past 20 years has been towards 'whiter' county populations. In 1960, the median percentage black for county populations in Kentucky was approximately 3.6 percent. By 1980 it had declined to approximately 2.3 percent.

This trend is the result of several factors, including an increased flow of whites into nonmetropolitan counties. A second important factor is the continuing movement of Kentucky's black population out of the rural counties and towards the more urban ones. Of the nine counties which experienced decreases in percentage black of four points or more, all but Oldham County experienced substantial losses of black population during the period.

The counties with the 10 highest and 10 lowest percentages of population black in 1960, 1970 and 1980 are listed in Table 16 on page 29. Christian County's population was the greatest percentage black in all three years. Jefferson County's population changed from having the tenth greatest percentage black in 1960 to having the fourth greatest by 1980. The dramatic increase in the percentage black in Union County between 1960 and 1970 was caused in part by the opening of a Job Corps Center in Morganfield and the resulting inmigration of blacks to that facility from outside the county.

Black Population Change (Numeric)

The change in black population 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80 for each county is presented in columns 4-6 of Appendix A. Perhaps the most important pattern to note is that during both the 1960's and the 1970's, and for the 20-year period as a whole, many more counties lost black population than gained it.

As shown in Table 17 on page 30, between 1960 and 1970, only 38 of Kentucky's 120 counties experienced increases in black population while 82 experienced losses. The median black population change in Kentucky's counties during this period was -19.

Between 1970 and 1980, only 48 counties experienced increases in black population while 68 experienced losses. The median black population change in Kentucky's counties during this period was -7. For the period 1960-80 as a whole, 38 counties gained black population while 79 lost. The median county black population change over the entire period was -30.

There was more consistency than inconsistency in the black population trends for the two decades discussed here. Of the 38 counties which experienced zero or positive black population change during the 1960's, 23 (60.5 %) did likewise during the 1970's. Of the 82 counties which experienced negative black population change during the 1960's, 53 (64.6 %) did likewise during the 1970's.

Partly because the black populations in Kentucky's counties are relatively small, the 10-year changes in those black populations also tended to be small. During the 1960's, 49.4 percent of the counties gained or lost fewer than 49 blacks. During the 1970's, 50.1 percent of the counties did likewise, and over the 20-year period as a whole, 38.4 percent of the counties did.

There is some evidence that a 'turnaround' is occurring in black population growth at the county level. As noted above, the number of counties losing black population fell from 82 during the 1960's to 68 during the 1970's. Furthermore, the median change in black county populations was -7 during the 1970's versus -19 during the 1960's. Finally, a larger number of counties shifted from negative to positive

Figure 5: Percent of Population Black in Kentucky's Counties, 1980

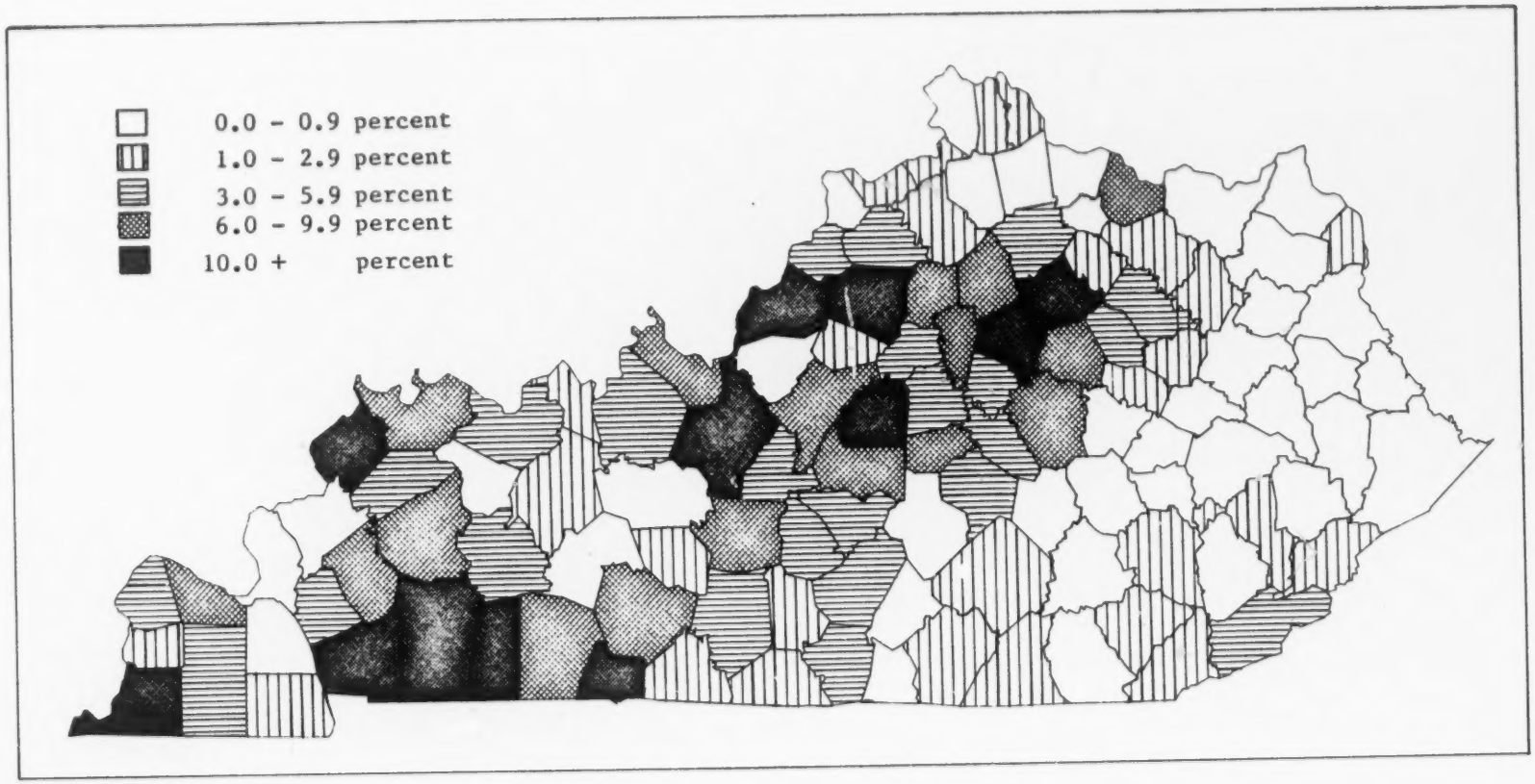

Table 16: Kentucky Counties With The 10 Highest and 10 Lowest Percentage of Population Black: 1960, 1970 and 1980

10 Highest Percentage Black Populations

1960		1970		1980	
Christian	21.9%	Christian	21.9%	Christian	25.6%
Fulton	17.6	Trigg	17.9	Union	18.5
Trigg	17.0	Union	17.8	Fulton	16.7
Todd	16.6	Fulton	16.4	Jefferson	16.0
Fayette	15.2	Todd	14.2	Fayette	13.3
Bourbon	14.3	Jefferson	13.8	Trigg	12.5
Simpson	13.9	Shelby	12.8	Simpson	12.1
Shelby	13.4	Bourbon	12.3	Todd	12.1
Woodford	13.1	Fayette	12.3	Shelby	11.3
Jefferson	12.8	Hickman	12.3	Hardin	11.1

10 Lowest Percentage Black Populations

1960		1970		1980	
Elliott	0%	Leslie	0%	Elliott	0%
Jackson	0	Magoffin	0	Jackson	0
Leslie	0	Wolfe	0	Carter	<0.1
McCreary	0	Johnson	<0.1	Leslie	<0.1
Wolfe	0	Martin	<0.1	Magoffin	<0.1
Johnson	<0.1	Rockcastle	<0.1	Marshall	<0.1
Magoffin	<0.1	Trimble	<0.1	Martin	<0.1
Martin	<0.1	Breathitt	0.1	Owsley	<0.1
Rockcastle	<0.1	Carter	0.1	Rockcastle	<0.1
Carter	0.1	Elliott	0.1	Wolfe	<0.1

Table 17: Distribution Of Kentucky Counties By Change In Black Population: 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80

Black Population Change (Numeric)	1960-70 Number of Counties	1960-70 Cumulative Distribution	1970-80 Number of Counties	1970-80 Cumulative Distribution	1960-80 Number of Counties	1960-80 Cumulative Distribution
2000+	1		4		4	
1000 - 1999	3	4	1	5	2	6
600 - 999	0	4	1	6	2	8
200 - 599	3	7	6	12	7	15
100 - 199	8	15	4	16	3	18
50 - 99	3	18	7	23	5	23
1 - 49	18	36	25	48	15	38
0	2	38	4	52	3	41
-1 - 49	39	77	31	83	28	69
-50 - 99	13	90	20	103	13	82
-100 - 199	16	106	13	116	15	97
-200 - 299	4	110	1	117	10	107
-300 - 399	7	117	3	120	2	109
-400 - 599	1	118	0	120	9	118
-600 - 999	1	119	0	120	1	119
-1000+	1	120	0	120	1	120

black population change over the two decades than shifted from positive to negative. Should this trend continue, it is possible that during the 1980's, more counties will gain black population than lose.

The counties with the 10 largest gains and losses in black population during the periods 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80 are listed in Table 18 on the following page. Jefferson County experienced far greater black population increase during both decades than any other county in the state.

Of the ten counties whose black populations grew the most during the 1960's, seven (Jefferson, Fayette, Hardin, Union, Warren, Franklin, Meade) were also among the top ten gainers of black population during the 1970's. Those seven counties together experienced a black population increase of 22,695 during the 1960's, while the remaining 113 counties experienced a collective loss of 8,627 blacks. During the 1970's, the black population living in those seven counties increased by 26,020 while the remaining 113 counties experienced a collective gain of only 2,707 blacks.

For the 20-year period as a whole, those seven counties together experienced a black population increase of 48,715 while in the rest of the state, the black population declined by 5,920. Thus, while the proportion of total black population growth in Kentucky accounted for by those seven counties was smaller during the 1970's than during the 1960's, the pattern is still strong, namely most of the growth in Kentucky's black population is occurring in a handful of counties.

The same pattern is found when the black population changes which occurred in the three other groups of counties discussed previously are studied (see Table 19 on page 33).

The counties which experienced the 10 greatest losses of black population during the 1970's were generally not the same as those which did so during the 1960's. Only three of the counties (Harlan, Bourbon and Letcher) were among the top ten losers of black population in both decades.

Finally, the data in Table 18 provide further evidence of a slackening of black population loss in many Kentucky counties. The average black population loss among the ten counties which experienced the greatest losses during the 1960's was -540. During the 1970's the average black population loss among the top ten losers was only -229.

Black Population Change (Percent)

The percent change in black population 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80 for each county in Kentucky is presented in the last three columns of Appendix A. A review of those numbers shows clearly that in most counties, the percent changes in black population were relatively small.

During the 1960's, 41.7 percent of all the counties experienced changes in black population which were between +10 percent and -10 percent while only 16.8 percent of the counties experienced changes greater than plus-or-minus 40 percent. During the 1970's, 34.2 percent of the changes in black population were less than plus-or-minus 10 percent, while only 19.2 percent were greater than plus-or-minus 40 percent. For the 20-year period as a whole, however, 26.7 percent of the counties lost or gained more than 40 percent of their black population, while only 20.8 percent experienced changes of less than plus-or-minus 10 percent (see Table 20 on page 34).

As noted before, more counties lost black population than gained it during both the 1960's and the 1970's. Consequently the median percentage change in black population in Kentucky's counties during those two decades was -6.4 percent and -5.1 percent respectively. For the 20-year period as a whole, the median percentage change in black population was -13.7 percent.

Whenever data concerning the percent changes in Kentucky's black county populations are used, it is important to remember that many of the counties have extremely small black populations, and therefore small numeric changes translate into huge percent changes. For example, between 1960 and 1970, Rowan County experienced the largest percent increase in black population (712.0%) of any of the counties. However, in actual numbers, the black population in Rowan County grew by only 178, from 25 in 1960 to 203 in 1970.

This 'problem of small numbers' exists when dealing with population losses as well. Between 1960 and 1970, Magoffin County lost 100 percent of its black population, which consisted of one black in 1960. Likewise, during the 1970's Elliott County lost 100 percent of its black population, which consisted of two blacks in 1970.

Table 18: Kentucky Counties Experiencing the 10 Largest Gains and Losses Of Black Population: 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80

Ten Largest Black Population Increases

1960-70		1970-80		1960-80	
County	Black Population Change	County	Black Population Change	County	Black Population Change
Jefferson	17,208	Jefferson	14,140	Jefferson	31,348
Hardin	1,663	Fayette	5,654	Fayette	7,084
Union	1,500	Christian	4,818	Hardin	5,302
Fayette	1,430	Hardin	3,639	Christian	4,650
Warren	446	Warren	1,047	Union	1,966
Meade	230	Franklin	680	Warren	1,493
Franklin	218	Muhlenberg	473	Franklin	898
McCreary	192	Union	466	Meade	624
Daviess	188	Madison	433	Madison	599
Calloway	180	Meade	394	Muhlenberg	290

Ten Largest Black Population Declines

1960-70		1970-80		1960-80	
County	Black Population Change	County	Black Population Change	County	Black Population Change
Harlan	-1,762	Trigg	-368	Harlan	-2,128
Boyd	-846	Harlan	-366	Bourbon	-665
Hopkins	-420	Bourbon	-323	Boyd	-589
Henderson	-389	Mason	-260	Fulton	-488
Todd	-349	Bell	-199	Mason	-481
Perry	-346	Fulton	-173	Todd	-442
Bourbon	-342	Woodford	-167	Letcher	-427
Barren	-322	Hart	-154	Henderson	-419
Fulton	-315	Hickman	-143	Barren	-413
Letcher	-311	Lincoln	-135	Bell	-413

Table 19: Black Population Change in 3 Groups of Kentucky Counties*: 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80

County Groups	Black Population Change 1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
The Kentucky Counties Containing:			
a) the 10 largest Black populations in 1980	22,076	30,730	52,806
Rest of state	-8,008	-2,003	-10,011
b) the 10 largest total populations in 1980	20,173	29,519	49,692
Rest of state	-6,105	-792	-6,897
c) the 10 largest incorporated places in 1980	17,678	26,852	44,530
Rest of state	-3,610	1,875	-1,735

*For list of counties included in each group, see Table 14.

Table 20: Distribution Of Kentucky Counties By Percent Change In Black Population: 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80

Percent Change In Black Population	1960-70 Number of Counties	1960-70 Cumulative Distribution	1970-80 Number of Counties	1970-80 Cumulative Distribution	1960-80 Numbers of Counties	1960-80 Cumulative Distribution
100%+	6		8		9	
60 - 99	1	7	2	10	1	10
40 - 59	2	9	4	14	5	15
30 - 39	2	11	4	18	6	21
20 - 29	3	14	6	24	5	26
10 - 19	4	18	7	31	3	29
1 - 9	18	36	17	48	9	38
0	2	38	4	52	3	41
-1 - 9	30	68	20	72	13	54
-10 - 19	18	86	22	94	16	70
-20 - 29	18	104	15	109	16	86
-30 - 39	5	109	2	111	17	103
-40 - 49	5	114	1	112	5	108
-50 - 59	2	116	3	115	7	115
-60 - 69	2	118	3	118	3	118
-70%+	2	120	2	120	2	120

VI. THE BLACK POPULATION OF KENTUCKY'S 15 LARGEST INCORPORATED CITIES

Black Population Distribution

The 1960, 1970 and 1980 black populations of Kentucky's 15 largest incorporated cities (as of April 1, 1980) are presented in Table 21 on the following page. The size of the black population varies greatly from place to place. In all three years, Louisville contained by far the largest number of black residents, and Lexington-Fayette the second largest number. In 1960 and 1970, Paducah had the third largest black population of the 15 cities, but by 1980 that distinction belonged to Hopkinsville.

At the other end of the range, Shively had the smallest black population of the 15 cities in both 1960 and 1970, and Fort Thomas had the second smallest. However, by 1980 Fort Thomas had the smallest black population and Ashland the second smallest.

As is shown in Table 22 on page 37, one third of Kentucky's blacks live in the city of Louisville, and over one half of Kentucky's blacks live within the borders of the 10 largest cities.

A further pattern worth noting is that the percent of Kentucky's black population accounted for by these 15 cities was about the same in 1980 as it was in 1960. This stability in relative black population size is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that the percent of Kentucky's black population living in metropolitan counties has increased substantially over the past 20 years. These two findings, when considered together, suggest that in the metropolitan counties, much of the black population growth has been occurring in the areas outside the largest cities.

Percent of Population Black

The percentage of population black in Kentucky's 15 largest cities in 1960, 1970, and 1980 are presented in Table 23 on page 38. As expected, the percentages vary greatly from place to place. In both 1960 and 1970, Hopkinsville had the greatest percentage of population black, and Louisville the second greatest percentage. Shively, on the other hand, had the smallest percentage black and Fort Thomas the second smallest.

By 1980, however, Louisville had the greatest percentage of population black and Hopkinsville had the second greatest precentage. Fort Thomas, by 1980, had the smallest percentage of population black and Ashland had the second smallest.

The percentage of population black remained relatively constant over the 20-year period in most of the cities. In six of the 15, the percentage black changed less than one percentage point. In only two of the cities (Louisville and Shively) did it change more than five percentage points.

In both Louisville and Shively, the rapid increase in percentage of population black was due to a combination of black population growth and white population loss. During the 1960's, the black population of Louisville increased by 15,965 while the white population decreased by approximately 45,000. As a result, the percent of the total population that was black increased from 17.9 percent to 23.8 percent. Between 1970 and 1980, black population growth in Louisville changed from positive to negative, and the black population decreased by 1,960. However, during the same 10 years, the white population of Louisville decreased by approximately 60,000 and as a result, the percent of population black increased from 23.8 percent to 28.2 percent.

Shively's major increase in percent of population black occurred during the 1970's. During that decade, Shively's black population increased by 1,202 while its white population decreased by approximately 3,500. As a result, the percentage of population black increased from 0.1 percent to 7.3 percent.

Shively began experiencing significant growth in its black population during the same time that Louisville began losing black population. Furthermore, Shively is located just to the south of Louisville's 'West End', where the greatest concentration of black population is. It is not yet possible to estimate how many of Shively's new black residents, if any, were outmigrants from Louisville. Further research and the 1980 Census data will be needed to obtain that information.

The percentage of population black in the 15 cities is, on the average, significantly greater than in the state as a whole, and the differential is increasing over time. In 1960, the population of the state was 7.1 percent black. The collective population of the 15 cities, on the other hand, was 14.0 percent black, while the population in the remainder of the state was only 4.4 percent black.

Table 21: The Black Populations of The 15 Largest Incorporated Cities In Kentucky*: 1960, 1970, and 1980

City	Total Population 1980	Black Population 1960	1970	1980
Louisville	298,451	70,075	86,040	84,080
Lexington-Fayette	204,165	20,037	21,467	27,121
Owensboro	54,450	2,813	3,116	3,277
Covington	49,013	3,483	3,332	3,228
Bowling Green	40,450	3,256	3,697	4,611
Paducah	29,315	5,586	5,491	5,486
Hopkinsville	27,318	5,325	5,261	6,836
Ashland	27,064	828	734	725
Frankfort	25,973	2,397	2,647	3,137
Henderson	24,834	2,567	2,493	2,614
Richmond	21,705	1,806	2,064	2,412
Newport	21,587	780	761	748
Madisonville	16,979	1,752	1,825	1,998
Shively	16,819	2	23	1,225
Ft. Thomas	16,012	36	30	41
TOTAL	874,135	120,743	138,981	147,539

*As of April 1, 1980

Table 22: Percent of Kentucky's Black Population in Each of Kentucky's 15 Largest Incorporated Places*: 1960, 1970 and 1980

	1960	1970	1980
Louisville	32.4%	37.3%	32.4%
Lexington-Fayette	9.3	9.3	10.5
3rd - 5th Largest Cities	4.4	4.3	4.3
6th - 10th Largest Cities	7.8	7.2	7.2
11th - 15th Largest Cities	2.0	2.0	2.5
5 Largest Cities	46.1	50.9	47.2
10 Largest Cities	53.9	58.1	54.4
15 Largest Cities	55.9	60.1	56.9
STATE TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

*As of April 1, 1980

Table 23: Percent of Population Black in Kentucky's 15 Largest Cities*: 1960, 1970, and 1980

City	Percent of Population Black		
	1960	1970	1980
Louisville	17.9%	23.8%	28.2%
Lexington-Fayette	15.2	12.3	13.3
Owensboro	6.6	6.2	6.0
Covington	5.8	6.3	6.6
Bowling Green	11.5	10.2	11.4
Paducah	16.2	17.4	18.7
Hopkinsville	27.4	24.8	25.0
Ashland	2.6	2.5	2.7
Frankfort	13.1	12.4	12.1
Henderson	15.2	10.8	10.5
Richmond	14.8	12.2	11.1
Newport	2.6	2.9	3.5
Madisonville	13.4	11.9	11.8
Shively	0.0	0.1	7.3
Ft. Thomas	0.2	0.2	0.3
STATE	7.1	7.2	7.1

*As of April 1, 1980.

Between 1960 and 1970, the percentage of population black for the state as a whole increased only slightly to 7.2 percent. The percentage of population black in the 15 cities, on the other hand, increased to 15.5 percent while the percentage of population black in the remainder of the state decreased to four percent.

By 1980 the percent of population black for the state as a whole had dropped once again to 7.1 percent. The percent of population black in the 15 cities, however, had increased further to 16.9 percent while the population in the rest of the state remained four percent black.

Black Population Change (Numeric)

The 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80 changes in black population which occurred in Kentucky's 15 largest cities are presented in Table 24 on the following page. As was the case with percentage black, there is great variation from city to city in the size and direction of black population change. However, in most of the 15 cities, the amount of change was relatively small. During the 1960's, eight of the 15 cities experienced black population changes of less than 100. During the 1970's four of the 15 did so. Three of the 15 experienced black population changes of less than 100 for the entire 20-year period, and only five of the 15 experienced changes greater than 1,000.

During the 1960's, Louisville experienced by far the greatest increase in black population while the greatest loss occurred in Covington. Between 1970 and 1980, Lexington-Fayette experienced the greatest increase in black population while the greatest loss occurred in Louisville. For the 20-year period as a whole, Louisville experienced the greatest increase in black population and Covington experienced the greatest decrease.

There was more consistency than inconsistency of trends in black population growth between the 1960's and the 1970's. Of the eight cities that gained black population between 1960 and 1970, all but Louisville continued to do so between 1970 and 1980. Likewise, of the seven cities which lost black population during the 1960's, four continued to do so during the 1970's.

The black population growth which occurred in these 15 cities during the 1970's was less than half as great as that experienced during the 1960's. During this same 20-year period, there was an opposite change in the pattern of black population growth in the rest of the state. During the 1960's, the black population in the rest of the state decreased by 3,394. Between 1970 and 1980, however, it increased by 20,139.

There are no doubt many factors responsible for this sharp slowdown in black population growth in the 15 cities, and the dramatic increase in black population growth in the rest of the state. One possible explanation is that an increasing percentage of black movers are choosing to settle in suburbs rather than in the larger cities.

Black Population Change (Percent)

The 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80 percent changes in black population in Kentucky's 15 largest cities (as of April 1, 1980) are presented in Table 25 on page 41.

As discussed previously, it is important to be aware of the 'problem of small numbers' when studying percent change figures. The City of Shively is a good example of why caution is required. Between 1960 and 1970, the black population of Shively increased by a total of 21, from two to 23, which equals a percent increase of 1,050 percent.

With the exception of Shively, Louisville experienced the greatest percentage increase in black population during the 1960's. Fort Thomas, on the other hand, experienced the largest percentage decrease. Between 1970 and 1980, the greatest percentage increase in black population (with the exception of Shively) was experienced by Fort Thomas. The largest percentage loss occurred in Covington.

Taken together, the black population of the 15 largest cities grew much more rapidly during the 1960's than did the black population in the rest of the state (15.1 % versus -3.6%). However, during the 1970's, the opposite was true. The black population in the 15 cities grew only 6.2 percent while the black population in the rest of the state grew by 21.9 percent. As suggested previously, one possible explanation for these changes in black population growth trends is that black movers may increasingly be choosing to settle in suburban areas rather than in the larger cities.

Table 24: Black Population Change In Kentucky's 15 Largest Cities*: 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80

City	Black Population Change		
	1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
Louisville	15,965	-1,960	14,005
Lexington-Fayette	1,430	5,654	7,084
Owensboro	303	161	464
Covington	-151	-104	-255
Bowling Green	441	914	1,355
Paducah	-95	-5	-100
Hopkinsville	-64	1,575	1,511
Ashland	-94	-9	-103
Frankfort	250	490	740
Henderson	-74	121	47
Richmond	258	348	606
Newport	-19	-13	-32
Madisonville	73	173	246
Shively	21	1,202	1,223
Ft. Thomas	-6	11	5
TOTAL	18,238	8,558	26,796

*As of April 1, 1980.

Table 25: Percent Change In Black Population In Kentucky's 15 Largest Cities*: 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1960-80

City	Percent Change in Black Population		
	1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
Louisville	22.8%	-2.3%	20.0%
Lexington-Fayette	7.1	26.3	35.4
Owensboro	10.8	5.2	16.5
Covington	-4.3	-3.1	-7.3
Bowling Green	13.5	24.7	41.6
Paducah	-1.7	-0.1	-1.8
Hopkinsville	-1.2	29.9	28.4
Ashland	-11.4	-1.2	-12.4
Frankfort	10.4	18.5	30.9
Henderson	-2.9	4.9	1.8
Richmond	14.3	16.9	33.6
Newport	-2.4	-1.7	-4.1
Madisonville	4.2	9.5	14.0
Shively	1,050.0	5,226.1	61,150.0
Ft. Thomas	-16.7	36.7	13.9
STATE TOTAL	6.9	12.4	20.2

*As of April 1, 1980.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The size and geographic distribution of Kentucky's black population changed in several significant ways between 1960 and 1980.

First, it grew by 42,795 (19.7%), with two-thirds of that increase occurring during the 1970's. This growth was, to a great extent, the result of a change in Kentucky's long-term black migration trends. The 1960's and 1970's were the first two decades in this century during which more blacks moved into Kentucky than out of it.

Second, Kentucky's black population has continued to concentrate itself more and more into a small number of counties, especially Jefferson, Fayette, Hardin, Christian, Union, Warren and Franklin. Between 1960 and 1980, those counties experienced the seven largest increases in black population of all the counties, and as a result, the percentage of Kentucky's total black population living in those seven counties increased from 57.2 percent to 68.2 percent. Over the 20-year period, the black population of those seven counties grew by 52,741 (42.6%) while the black population in the rest of the state decreased by 9,946 (-10.7%).

The increasing concentration of Kentucky's black population into those seven counties, and the continued existence of large black populations in three others (McCracken, Kenton, Daviess), is the result of many interacting social, economic and demographic factors. The large increase in Union County's black population, for example, can be partly explained by the opening of a Job Corps Center there. The strong attraction which the other nine counties have for Kentucky's black population may be related to their urban nature, and/or their relatively large and long-established black communities.

Five of these 10 counties are metropolitan, and three others are directly adjacent to metropolitan counties. Each of them (with the exception of Hardin and Union) contains one of the ten largest incorporated cities in the state. Furthermore, in 1960, seven of the ten counties each already contained one of the ten largest black populations in the state.

While it is clear that Jefferson, Fayette, Hardin, Christian, Union, Warren, and Franklin Counties have experienced rapid growth in their black populations over the past 20 years, it is less clear where that growth has occurred within each of those counties. It appears that during the 1960's most of the black population growth ocurred in the largest city of each county. However, there is evidence that during the 1970's, the suburban areas around those cities began to experience a greater share of the growth in black population.

For example, between 1960 and 1970, the black population of Jefferson County increased by 17,208. 92.8 percent of that growth occurred within the City of Louisville and only 7.2 percent in the rest of the county. However, between 1970 and 1980, the black population of the City of Louisville declined while in the rest of the county the black population increased 16,100. Thus, during the 1970's, 100 percent of the black population growth in Jefferson County occurred in areas outside the City of Louisville.

Franklin County followed a similar pattern. Between 1960 and 1970, its black population increased by 218. 100 percent of that growth occurred within the City of Frankfort. However, between 1970 and 1980, the areas outside the City of Frankfort accounted for 27.9 percent of the county's black population growth.

This shifting of black population growth away from the larger cities and toward the suburban areas has not occurred in all the seven counties being discussed here. However, there does appear to be a trend towards black suburbanization in a number of Kentucky's urban areas.

One last finding which deserves special attention concerns the increasing concentration of Kentucky's black population into a small number of counties. There is some evidence that this trend may be nearing an end. The number of counties in Kentucky which lost black population during the 1970's was considerably fewer than the number which did so during the 1960's. Should this trend continue, it is possible that during the 1980's more Kentucky counties will gain black population than lose it. As a result, Kentucky's black population could become more evenly distributed across the counties once again.

There is a need for further policy-relevant research concerning Kentucky's black population. Black migration trends need to be measured and understood. Patterns of racial location in urban areas need to be studied. The separate components of black 'natural increase' (fertility and mortality) need to be analyzed. In the coming months the staff of the Popu lation Research Unit at the Urban Studies Center will be actively involved in such research. The results of that work will be published in future "Kentucky Demographics" reports.

APPENDIX A : THE BLACK POPULATION OF KENTUCKY, 1960 - 1980

	BLACK POPULATION			NUMERIC CHANGE			PERCENT CHANGE		
COUNTY	1960	1970	1980	60-70	70-80	60-80	60-70	70-80	60-80
Adair	778	589	524	-189	-65	-254	-24.3%	-11.0%	-32.6%
Allen	265	254	176	-11	-78	-89	-4.2	-30.7	-33.6
Anderson	386	443	474	57	31	88	14.8	7.0	22.8
Ballard	407	413	311	6	-102	-96	1.4	-24.7	-23.6
Barren	2,106	1,784	1,693	-322	-91	-413	-15.3	-5.2	-19.6
Bath	472	400	319	-72	-81	-153	-15.3	-20.2	-32.4
Bell	1,271	1,057	858	-214	-199	-413	-16.8	-18.8	-32.5
Boone	149	156	219	7	63	70	4.7	40.4	47.0
Bourbon	2,608	2,266	1,943	-342	-323	-665	-13.1	-14.3	-25.5
Boyd	1,667	821	1,078	-846	257	-589	-50.7	31.3	-35.3
Boyle	2,287	2,434	2,313	147	-121	26	6.4	-5.0	1.1
Bracken	63	62	46	-1	-16	-17	-1.6	-25.8	-27.0
Breathitt	49	13	43	-36	30	-6	-73.5	230.8	-12.2
Breckinrdige	691	674	611	-17	-63	-80	-2.5	-9.3	-11.6
Bullitt	223	222	226	-1	4	3	-0.4	1.8	1.3
Butler	72	51	42	-21	-9	-30	-29.2	-17.6	-41.7
Caldwell	923	927	825	4	-102	-98	0.4	-11.0	-10.6
Calloway	644	824	871	180	47	227	27.9	5.7	35.2
Campbell	823	801	817	-22	16	-6	-2.7	2.0	-0.7
Carlisle	84	60	53	-24	7	-31	-28.6	-11.7	-36.9
Carroll	232	213	171	-19	-42	-61	-8.2	-19.7	-26.3
Carter	11	12	7	1	-5	-4	9.1	-41.7	-36.4
Casey	45	30	22	-15	-8	-23	-33.3	-26.7	-51.1
Christian	12,462	12,294	17,112	-168	4818	4650	-1.3	39.2	37.3
Clark	1,953	1,843	1,789	-110	-54	-164	-5.6	-2.9	-8.4
Clay	455	327	347	-128	20	-108	-28.1	6.1	-23.7
Clinton	30	24	10	-6	-14	-20	-20.0	-58.3	-66.7
Crittenden	109	95	75	-14	-20	-34	-12.8	-21.1	-31.2
Cumberland	478	443	388	-35	-55	-90	-7.3	-12.4	-18.8
Daviess	3,107	3,295	3,390	188	95	283	6.0	2.9	9.1

APPENDIX A (Continued)

	BLACK POPULATION			NUMERIC CHANGE			PERCENT CHANGE		
	1960	1970	1980	60-70	70-80	60-80	60-70	70-80	60-80
Edmonson	102	228	163	126	-65	61	123.5%	-28.5%	59.8%
Elliott	0	2	0	2	-2	0	200.0*	100.0	0.0
Estill	41	14	13	-27	-1	-28	-65.9	-7.1	-68.3
Fayette	20,037	21,467	27,121	1430	5654	7084	7.1	26.3	35.4
Fleming	364	279	228	-85	-51	-136	-23.4	-18.3	-37.4
Floyd	327	164	202	-163	38	-125	-49.8	23.2	-38.2
Franklin	2,473	2,691	3,371	218	680	898	8.8	25.3	36.3
Fulton	1,983	1,668	1,495	-315	-173	-488	-15.9	-10.4	-24.6
Gallatin	100	104	108	4	4	8	4.0	3.8	8.0
Garrard	888	711	582	-177	-129	-306	-19.9	-18.1	-34.5
Grant	59	61	26	2	-35	-33	3.4	-57.4	-55.9
Graves	1,573	1,480	1,542	-93	62	-31	-5.9	4.2	-2.0
Grayson	80	117	83	37	-34	3	46.2	-29.1	3.8
Green	609	453	374	-156	-79	-235	-25.6	-17.4	-38.6
Greenup	151	119	144	-32	25	-7	-21.2	21.0	-4.6
Hancock	146	137	104	-9	-33	-42	-6.2	-24.1	-28.8
Hardin	4,597	6,260	9,899	1,663	3,639	5,302	36.2	58.1	115.3
Harlan	4,055	2,293	1,927	-1,762	-366	-2,128	-43.5	-16.0	-52.5
Harrison	573	498	463	-75	-35	-110	-13.1	-7.0	-19.2
Hart	1,495	1,365	1,211	-130	-154	-284	-8.7	-11.3	-19.0
Henderson	3,392	3,003	2,973	-389	-30	-419	-11.5	-1.0	-12.4
Henry	863	776	652	-87	-124	-211	-10.1	-16.0	-24.4
Hickman	813	773	630	-40	-143	-183	-4.9	-18.5	-22.5
Hopkins	3,381	2,961	3,169	-420	208	-212	-12.4	7.0	-6.3
Jackson	0	6	0	6	-6	0	600.0*	-100.0	0.0
Jefferson	78,350	95,558	109,698	17,208	14,140	31,348	22.0	14.8	40.0
Jessamine	1,254	1,159	1,061	-95	-98	-193	-7.6	-8.5	-15.4
Johnson	1	7	20	6	13	19	600.0	185.7	1900.0
Kenton	3,861	3,699	3,767	-162	68	-94	-4.2	1.8	-2.4
Knott	170	116	128	-54	12	-42	-31.8	10.3	-24.7
Knox	390	372	322	-18	-50	-68	-4.6	-13.4	-17.4
Larue	548	500	545	-48	45	-3	-8.8	9.0	-0.5
Laurel	254	252	309	-2	57	55	-0.8	22.6	21.7
Lawrence	41	31	31	-10	0	-10	-24.4	0.0	-24.4
Lee	52	49	35	-3	-14	-17	-5.8	-28.6	-32.7

APPENDIX A (Continued)

	BLACK POPULATION			NUMERIC CHANGE			PERCENT CHANGE		
	1960	1970	1980	60-70	70-80	60-80	60-70	70-80	60-80
Leslie	0	0	6	0	6	0	0.0%	600.0%*	600.0%
Letcher	729	418	302	-311	-116	-427	-42.7	-27.8	-58.6
Lewis	20	16	29	-4	13	9	-20.0	81.2	45.0
Lincoln	909	897	762	-12	-135	-147	-1.3	-15.0	-16.2
Livingston	78	45	16	-33	-29	-62	-42.3	-64.4	-79.5
Logan	2,316	2,182	2,195	-134	13	-121	-5.8	0.6	-5.2
Lyon	532	404	319	-128	-85	-213	-24.1	-21.0	-40.0
McCracken	6,207	5,960	6,083	-247	123	-124	-4.0	2.1	-2.0
McCreary	0	192	195	192	3	195	192.0*	1.6	195.0
McLean	60	54	52	-6	-2	-8	-10.0	-3.7	-13.3
Madison	2,586	2,752	3,185	166	433	599	6.4	15.7	23.2
Magoffin	1	0	1	-1	1	0	-100.0	100.0*	0.0
Marion	1,370	1,457	1,416	87	-41	46	6.4	-2.8	3.4
Marshall	10	13	6	3	-7	-4	30.0	-53.8	-40.0
Martin	2	1	1	-1	0	-1	-50.0	0.0	-50.0
Mason	1,829	1,608	1.348	-221	-260	-481	-12.1	-16.2	-26.3
Meade	842	1,072	1,466	230	394	624	27.3	36.8	74.1
Menifee	11	19	51	8	32	40	72.7	168.4	363.6
Mercer	877	804	833	-68	29	-39	-7.8	3.6	-4.5
Metcalf	331	310	278	-21	-32	-53	-6.3	-10.3	-16.0
Monroe	351	393	358	42	-35	7	12.0	-8.9	2.0
Montgomery	1,312	1,124	1,063	-188	-61	-249	-14.3	-5.4	-19.0
Morgan	7	5	21	-2	16	14	-28.6	320.0	200.0
Muhlenberg	1,343	1,160	1,633	-183	473	290	-13.6	40.8	21.6
Nelson	1,745	1,781	1,776	36	-5	31	2.1	-0.3	1.8
Nicholas	193	140	119	-53	-21	-74	-27.5	-15.0	-38.3
Ohio	338	251	228	-87	-23	-110	-25.7	-9.2	-32.5
Oldham	1,212	1,287	1,422	75	135	210	6.2	10.5	17.3
Owen	354	264	204	-90	-60	-150	-25.4	-22.7	-42.4
Owsley	15	16	5	1	-11	-10	6.7	-68.8	-66.7
Pendleton	89	58	42	-31	-16	-47	-34.8	-27.6	-52.8
Perry	1,040	694	639	-346	-55	-401	-33.3	-7.9	-38.6
Pike	564	401	320	-163	-81	-244	-28.9	-20.2	-43.3
Powell	94	66	106	-28	40	12	-29.8	60.6	12.8
Pulaski	622	568	564	-54	-4	-58	-8.7	-0.7	-9.3

APPENDIX A (Continued)

	BLACK POPULATION			NUMERIC CHANGE			PERCENT CHANGE		
	1960	1970	1980	60-70	70-80	60-80	60-70	70-80	60-80
Robertson	18	14	5	-4	-9	-13	-22.2%	-64.3%	-72.2%
Rockcastle	2	3	3	1	0	1	50.0	0.0	50.0
Rowan	25	203	239	178	36	214	712.0	17.7	856.0
Russell	142	83	109	-59	26	-33	-41.5	31.3	-23.2
Scott	1,771	1,653	1,521	-118	-132	-250	-6.7	-8.0	-14.1
Shelby	2,479	2,432	2,628	-47	196	149	-1.9	8.1	6.0
Simpson	1,606	1,607	1,781	1	174	175	0.1	10.8	10.9
Spencer	356	243	157	-113	-86	-199	-31.7	-35.4	-55.9
Taylor	917	1,047	1,135	130	88	218	14.2	8.4	23.8
Todd	1,881	1,532	1,439	-349	-93	-442	-18.6	-6.1	-23.5
Trigg	1,505	1,543	1,175	38	-368	-330	2.5	-23.8	-21.9
Trimble	3	1	2	-2	1	-1	-66.7	100.0	-33.3
Union	1,324	2,824	3,290	1,500	466	1,966	113.3	16.5	148.5
Warren	4,420	4,866	5,913	446	1,047	1,493	10.1	21.5	33.8
Washington	1,148	1,126	1,082	-22	-44	-66	-1.9	-3.9	-5.7
Wayne	391	365	365	-26	0	-26	-6.6	0.0	-6.6
Webster	1,137	933	871	-204	-62	-266	-17.9	-6.6	-23.4
Whitley	150	134	205	-16	71	55	-10.7	53.0	36.7
Wolfe	0	0	2	0	2	2	0.0	200.0*	200.0
Woodford	1,563	1,542	1,375	-21	-167	-188	-1.3	-10.8	-12.0
STATE TOTAL	216,695	230,763	259,490	14,068	28,727	42,795	6.5	12.4	19.7

note : * indicates that the percent change was calculated by assuming an initial black population of one.

APPENDIX B: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BLACK IN EACH COUNTY, 1960 - 1980

County	PERCENT BLACK 1960	1970	1980	Change 1960-80
Adair	5.3	4.5	3.4	-1.9
Allen	2.2	2.0	1.2	-1.0
Anderson	4.5	4.7	3.8	-0.7
Ballard	4.9	5.0	3.5	-1.4
Barren	7.4	6.2	5.0	-2.4
Bath	5.2	4.3	3.2	-2.0
Bell	3.6	3.4	2.5	-1.1
Boone	0.7	0.5	0.5	-0.2
Bourbon	14.3	12.3	10.0	-4.3
Boyd	3.2	1.6	1.9	-1.3
Boyle	10.8	11.5	9.2	-1.6
Bracken	0.8	0.9	0.6	-0.2
Breathitt	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Breckinridge	4.7	4.6	3.6	-1.1
Bullitt	1.4	0.9	0.5	-0.9
Butler	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.4
Caldwell	7.1	7.0	6.1	-1.0
Calloway	3.1	3.0	2.9	-0.2
Campbell	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1
Carlisle	1.5	1.1	1.0	-0.5
Carroll	2.9	2.5	1.8	-1.1
Carter	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1

APPENDIX B (Continued)

County	PERCENT BLACK 1960	1970	1980	Change 1960-80
Casey	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Christian	21.9	21.9	25.6	3.7
Clark	9.3	7.7	6.3	-3.0
Clay	2.2	1.8	1.5	-0.7
Clinton	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Crittenden	1.3	1.1	0.8	-0.5
Cumberland	6.1	6.5	5.3	-0.8
Daviess	4.4	4.1	3.9	-0.5
Edmonson	1.3	2.6	1.6	0.3
Elliott	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Estill	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Fayette	15.2	12.3	13.3	-1.9
Fleming	3.3	2.5	1.8	-1.5
Floyd	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.4
Franklin	8.4	7.8	8.1	-0.3
Fulton	17.6	16.4	16.7	-0.9
Gallatin	2.6	2.5	2.2	-0.4
Garrard	9.1	7.5	5.4	-3.7
Grant	0.6	0.6	0.2	-0.4
Graves	5.2	4.8	4.5	-0.7
Grayson	0.5	0.7	0.4	-0.1
Green	5.4	4.4	3.4	-2.0
Greenup	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Hancock	2.7	1.9	1.3	-1.4
Hardin	6.8	8.0	11.1	4.3

APPENDIX B (Continued)

	PERCENT BLACK			Change
	1960	1970	1980	1960-80
Harlan	7.9	6.1	4.6	-3.3
Harrison	4.2	3.5	3.1	-1.1
Hart	10.6	9.8	7.9	-2.7
Henderson	10.1	8.3	7.3	-2.8
Henry	7.9	7.1	5.1	-2.8
Hickman	12.0	12.3	10.4	-1.6
Hopkins	8.8	7.8	6.9	-1.9
Jackson	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Jefferson	12.8	13.8	16.0	3.2
Jessamine	9.2	6.6	4.0	-5.2
Johnson	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kenton	3.2	2.9	2.7	-0.5
Knott	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.3
Knox	1.5	1.6	1.1	-0.4
Larue	5.3	4.7	4.5	-0.8
Laurel	1.0	0.9	0.8	-0.2
Lawrence	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Lee	0.7	0.7	0.4	-0.3
Leslie	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Letcher	2.4	1.8	1.0	-1.4
Lewis	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Lincoln	5.5	5.4	4.0	-1.5
Livingston	1.1	0.6	0.2	-0.9
Logan	11.1	10.0	9.1	-2.0

APPENDIX B (Continued)

	PERCENT BLACK			Change
	1960	1970	1980	1960-80
Lyon	9.0	7.3	4.9	-4.1
McCracken	10.8	10.2	9.9	-0.9
McCreary	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.2
McLean	0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.1
Madison	7.7	6.4	6.0	-1.7
Magoffin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marion	8.1	8.7	7.9	-0.2
Marshall	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Martin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mason	9.9	9.3	7.6	-2.3
Meade	4.4	5.7	6.4	2.0
Menifee	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7
Mercer	6.0	5.0	4.4	-1.6
Metcalfe	4.0	3.8	2.9	-1.1
Monroe	3.0	3.4	2.9	-0.1
Montgomery	9.7	7.3	5.3	-4.4
Morgan	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Muhlenberg	4.8	4.2	5.1	0.3
Nelson	7.9	7.6	6.4	-1.5
Nicholas	2.9	2.2	1.7	-1.2
Ohio	1.9	1.3	1.1	-0.8
Oldham	9.1	8.8	5.1	-4.0
Owen	4.3	3.5	2.3	-2.0

APPENDIX B (Continued)

	PERCENT BLACK			Change
	1960	1970	1980	1960-80
Owsley	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3
Pendleton	0.9	0.6	0.4	-0.5
Perry	3.0	2.7	1.9	-1.1
Pike	0.8	0.7	0.4	-0.4
Powell	1.4	0.9	1.0	-0.4
Pulaski	1.8	1.6	1.2	-0.6
Robertson	0.7	0.6	0.2	-0.5
Rockcastle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rowan	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
Russell	1.3	0.8	0.8	-0.5
Scott	11.5	9.2	7.0	-4.5
Shelby	13.4	12.8	11.3	-2.1
Simpson	13.9	12.3	12.1	-1.8
Spencer	6.3	4.4	2.6	-3.7
Taylor	5.6	6.1	5.4	-0.2
Todd	16.6	14.2	12.1	-4.5
Trigg	17.0	17.9	12.5	-4.5
Trimble	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Union	9.1	17.8	18.5	9.4
Warren	9.7	8.5	8.2	-1.5
Washington	10.3	10.5	10.1	-0.2
Wayne	2.7	2.6	2.1	-0.6
Webster	8.0	7.0	5.9	-2.1
Whitley	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Wolfe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodford	13.1	10.7	7.7	-5.4
STATE TOTAL	7.1	7.2	7.1	0.0

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